

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1820.

No. 9.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15.

6f

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,
March 21, 1820.

7-3w

The celebrated Horse
OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August, on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Moore's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchinson's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PENDING.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old o-setrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820.

5-3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the

United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office; and at most of the post-offices in the state.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820.

4

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS;

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baizes, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collics, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sl-dge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crowley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cutting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and soul leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23.

3-3w

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement: On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a free mulatto girl named Dicey Moore, the daughter of Lydia Moore, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey Moore has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,
February 25, 1820.

5f



JAMES ANDREWS,
TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions.

Feb. 10.

1 f

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March.

Inquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 16.

On motion of Mr. Ervin, the committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so far altering the law of selling real estate for taxes in the said District, as to allow to minors the right of the equity for redemption, two years after they shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, by complying with the condition now required by law.

Mr. Foot submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or amending the act "to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices," passed April 30, 1818.

The resolution was, on motion, so amended as to direct the inquiry therein proposed, to be made by a select committee, instead of the committee of ways and means.

And the question being taken on agreeing to the said resolution, as amended—

It was determined in the negative. So the motion was rejected.

The remainder of the day was occupied in debate on the civil appropriation bill; and chiefly on the clause which proposes an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for completing the contracts for constructing the road from Washington, Penn. to Wheeling, made during the year 1817.

On this there was a rather animated debate; Mr. Slocumb having moved to strike it out of the bill. The objections to it were, principally; 1. To the power of congress to construct roads at all; and, 2. To the nature of the contracts, some of which it was suggested had originated in collusion and fraud. This question has been, in substance, discussed so much at large for several successive years, that we have not thought it necessary to report the debate at large.

After deciding the question on Mr. Slocumb's motion in the negative, the committee rose; and

The house adjourned.

Friday, March 18.

Mr. Robertson submitted the following joint resolution for consideration:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, &c. That the consent of congress be and the same is hereby given to a contract or agreement made and concluded by and between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the 2d day of February 1820, to adjust and establish the boundary line between them.

The resolve was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to authorize the secretary of state to cause the laws of the Michigan territory to be printed and distributed, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the appropriation bill for defraying the civil expenses of the government.

Mr. Cobb renewed the motion which he made the other day on another bill, but then withdrew, to insert in the bill an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for negotiating a treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians for the extinguishment of their title to certain lands in the state of Georgia.

The motion was supported by Mr. Cobb, at considerable length, and also by Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Abbot, all of Georgia. Messrs. Rhea, Livermore, and Campbell also engaged in the debate.

The motion was agreed to by a large majority.

In the progress of the bill, a motion was made to strike out of the appropriation for the expenses of the commission under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, so much as provides a compensation for an agent under that treaty; and, after a short debate, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Woodbridge moved to amend the bill by introducing an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of extinguishing the Indian title to land in the territory of Michigan.

The motion was supported by Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. Ross, and was agreed to without a division.

The bill was then reported to the house with sundry amendments; and the question presented itself on concurring in certain of the amendments.

Some discussion took place on several of them.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole in filling the blank for the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment for contracts made in the

year 1817, for making the great Cumberland Road, the yeas and nays were taken, and stood as follows:

For the appropriation, 90

Against it, 66

So the appropriation was concurred in.

Objection was made to the appropriation of 6,000 dollars for paying to Mr. Trumbull the 3d payment on account of his contract for four National Paintings; on the delivery of the second of which, now nearly completed, this money will be payable to him. The principal objection to the appropriation was, that the money is not yet due.

The appropriation passed, in the end, by 76 votes to 54.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned.

Saturday, March 18.

The bill from the senate to suspend, for a further time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payments thereon, was reported by Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, without amendment.

After some conversation between Messrs. Cobb, Hendricks, McCoy, and Taylor, as to the proper course to be given to it, whether it should be committed, read a third time at once, or laid on the table; the last course was adopted, yeas 66, nays 52, and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, to whom had been referred the bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands, (from credit to cash, &c.) reported the same with amendments.

[The amendments propose to strike out all that part of the bill which change the sales from credit to cash payments.]

After a short discussion, as to the proper disposition of the bill, it was committed to a committee of the whole house.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1820, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill making appropriations for the centre building of the capitol, and for other purposes, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair; the sums inserted by the committee, (111,789 dollars, for the centre building,) agreed to by the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light house on Mobile point, in the state of Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law more effectually for reclaiming persons held to service or labour in one state, and escaping therefrom into another state, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the bill to amend the act of March 18, 1818, providing pensions for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Bloomfield rose, and, after stating the contemplated effect of this bill, entered into a particular history of the progress of the act of 1818, through the two houses, the different features it assumed, and its ultimate shape, compared with the bill originally reported by the committee, of which he was chairman; to show that that committee are innocent of having produced the embarrassments which had grown out of the act. To try the question whether the house was willing to repeal the existing act, he concluded by moving to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Cannon moved to amend the section, by striking out that part of the first section which allows to officers higher pensions than what is allowed to privates. It would be perceived, Mr. C. said, that the object of this amendment was to place the officers of the revolutionary army, on the same footing as the soldiers of the revolutionary army. He had no wish to repeal the act, but this bill contained a principle—that of discrimination—which he could not reconcile to his mind; any other mode would be better than this—they were all citizens and were all entitled, in an act of bounty, to an equal quantum of relief, and to enforce this opinion, Mr. C. argued at some length. Mr. C. however, waived his motion to give way for an amendment, which Mr. Barbour intimated his intention to offer, which embraced what Mr. C. had in view.

Mr. Barbour then submitted, by way of amendment, the following provisions, in lieu of those contained in the bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That every per-

son who now is, or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of an act of congress entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed the 18th of March, 1818, who served for the term of nine months, and for a term less than three years, shall, so soon as he shall have received the amount of two years' pension, as allowed him by the said act, be forthwith stricken from the pension roll; and every person who now is, or hereafter may be, placed on the pension list of the U. States, under the act aforesaid, who served for the term of three years, or longer, shall be entitled to receive the amount of the pension allowed him by said act, for the term of two years, from the date of this declaration, and afterwards during life, ——— dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That no person who now is, or hereafter may be placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act aforesaid, shall hereafter receive any part of the provision to which he may be entitled by the said act, as amended by the provisions of this, which shall be due and payable after that which became due 4th March, 1820, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record in the county, city, or borough, in which he resides, a schedule, subscribed by him, containing his whole estate, (wearing apparel excepted,) and shall have, before the said court, taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner whatever, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed the 18th of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property; nor have I any securities, contracts, or debts due to me, other than what is contained in schedule now delivered, and by me subscribed"—nor until the person applying for the payment of a pension, shall produce to the secretary of war a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, duly certified by the clerk of the court to which the said schedule was delivered, and before which the said oath or affirmation was taken and subscribed, together with the opinion of the said court, also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the said schedule: Provided, That in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, the court may receive said schedule without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee or other person authorized to take care of such insane person.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That the original schedule and oath or affirmation, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the court, to which the schedule shall be exhibited, and before which the said oath or affirmation, shall be taken and subscribed; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely, in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

That the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as that no person shall be entitled to its provisions, whose property is of the value of ——— which value shall be taken from the estimation of the court, to which the schedule shall be exhibited, and which is hereinbefore required to be certified to the secretary of war.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,

That so much of the act of the 18th March, 1818, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Barbour explained to the committee the substantial object of this amendment. The first object, as would be seen by the first section, was to repeal the law, as to all those who had served for a term less than three years, after they shall have received their pensions for two years, and to continue pensions for life, to all those who had served three years and upwards, to officers and soldiers an equal sum, after they also shall have received two years pension according to the act of 1818. Mr. B. then proceeded to state, a good deal at large, the inducements which operated on him in voting for the act of 1818. He had voted for that law under the best feelings. He was willing to do an act of benevolence; and he had been influenced, he confessed, not a little by

the impressive language of his honorable friend from N. Jersey, (Mr. Bloomfield) who had himself been a conspicuous actor in the scenes of the revolution, and who had introduced and advocated the bill of 1818; but, in giving his sanction to that of benevolence, Mr. B. had no idea that it would produce so vast a consumption of the public resources. According to the report of the committee of 1818, it was expected that the maximum of the pensions to be allowed, would be about 200,000 dollars; but what was the fact? It was now found that they exceeded that amount by about fifteen times. Mr. B. was then, and was yet, willing to perform towards the soldiers of the revolution an act of benevolence, but not at a cost which the nation was unprepared to pay.

As to the proposed repeal being inconsistent with the honor of the nation, or, as was said, inconsistent with a vested right, Mr. B. observed, he was not among those who would do any thing that was inconsistent with either, and yet he was prepared to vote for a very considerable modification of the law. He argued that the pensions granted could not be deemed a vested right—that, the act was one of gratuitous bounty—not of justice; because, had it been demanded by justice, it could have known no distinction; that, being an act of charity, it continued at the option of the government; and this opinion Mr. B. illustrated by various arguments. In voting for this modification, he did no violence to the benevolence which dictated the first act, because a man was not bound to extend charity to the injury of his own family. To continue the act unmodified would be injurious and unjust to a large portion of the people of this nation, as it would be necessary to raise the amount required by it, by laying taxes, directly or indirectly; and he wished that the state of the treasury might not be such as to coerce the house into the imposition of direct taxes. Let the committee, Mr. B. said, cast a look over the country, and see if there were not thousands and tens of thousands on whom the tax would fall, who were as poor, and infinitely poorer, than thousands of those pensioners for whom the tax would be laid, &c.

Mr. B. again adverted to the details of his amendment. He had singled out those who had served three years and upwards, because it was they who bore the heat and brunt of the war—of the campaigns of '77, '78, and '79—in the fields of Monmouth, of Princeton, of Bennington, of Brandywine, &c. A great part of the nine and twelve months' men, were substitutes, and in addition to their pay from their country, received pay as substitutes—serving successive tours as such. Mr. B. thought all who continued to receive pensions, ought to be put on an equal footing; the sum allowed, he would make sufficient to provide for them food and clothing—further than this, it was utterly impossible for the government to go. In fixing the allowance, the comfortable subsistence of the individuals was all that could be provided for—he could not think of taking their families into view, or entering into considerations of former affluence, &c. To provide relief with such views, or to that extent, would be beyond the ability of the nation to pay, without resorting to the means before alluded to—of laying taxes on the people, &c. In support of the opinions which he advanced in the course of his remarks, Mr. B. entered into a number of arguments and illustrations which, in this brief notice, cannot be presented.

Mr. Culpepper was willing to strike out the first section of the bill, not however to accept the substitute offered by Mr. Barbour, but to agree to the best provisions to guard against imposition. He wished the act, in other respects, to stand as it was—he would not strike off one cent of what these men were justly entitled to by the existing act. Mr. C. said, he knew what it was to be a soldier, himself, and to serve, when a morsel of bread was a luxury. Many, however, took the benefit of this act who were not entitled to it, and he would do every thing to guard against that abuse, but further he would not go. He was against reducing the officer with the level of the soldier. Their habits were different, Mr. C. said, and their talents, and their wants—the officers were of more value to the country, and it would be a bad example, and injurious hereafter to the interest of the nation to put them on the same footing. He thought the distinction made in the act was a good one, and he would not consent to change it.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, avowed himself decidedly opposed to the repeal of the law, and consequently against Mr. Barbour's amendment, but he would support every position tending to give the act a fair and strict construction; and he would therefore take those parts of Mr. B's amendments which went to that object. Mr. A. said, he was afraid he might have been wrong in voting for the act of 1818, but he was sure he should be right in voting against its repeal. The bounty had been freely offered and continued two years, and, whether right or wrong, originally, he would not withdraw it. He was also opposed to the levelling principle. That feature he had been in favour of when the act was under consideration; but congress then determined against it—

the distinction between officers and privates had existed two years, and he was averse now to disturbing it. Mr. A. said, the bounty had been voluntarily offered by congress—the soldiers of the revolution had been invited to come forward and receive this boon, at the hands of a grateful country—and would it be generous or becoming, because it was found to take more money than was expected, now to revoke the bounty? Mr. A. thought not, and spoke at some length in support of his opinions. He concluded by saying that if the law was defective, or not sufficiently guarded, he would give it additional safe-guards; but he would not repeal it, or so modify it as to reduce the allowance of an officer from 240 dollars to 96 dollars.

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again, and
The house adjourned.

Monday, March 20.

A bill was reported from the committee of naval affairs, the object of which is so to amend the act for the government of the navy, as to authorize an extension of the present term of enlistment of seamen.

Mr. Pindall reported a bill, the object of which is to amend the acts authorizing the publication of the laws of the United States, so as to confine the publication of them in 25 newspapers in the states and one in this District, and to abolish the compensation now allowed by law for that service.

These bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected on the national road, leading from Cumberland, in state of Maryland, to the river Ohio, so many toll-houses, gates, and turnpikes, as in his opinion, will be necessary and sufficient to collect the duties and tolls hereafter mentioned, from all persons travelling on the same, to be erected at such places as he shall determine: *Provided*, That the number of such gates and turnpikes shall not exceed twelve, nor be less than six; and such gates and turnpikes shall be erected at a distance not less than ten miles from each other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said gates and turnpikes shall be erected, the president of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint toll-gatherers to collect and receive of and from every person or persons using the said road, the tolls and duties hereinafter mentioned, at each of the said gates, that is to say: for each score of sheep or swine, six cents; for each score of cattle, twelve cents; for every chariot, coach, coachee, or phaeton, twenty-five cents; for every stage, wagon, or other four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of passengers, drawn by four horses, twelve cents; for every cart, sleigh, or sled, drawn by two oxen or horses, six cents; and for every additional horse or ox, two cents; for every wagon drawn by two horses, eight cents; and for every additional horse, four cents; for each person and horse, six cents; for each chaise, sulky, or one-horse wagon, six cents; and it shall be lawful for any of the toll-gatherers to stop any person or persons riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, sulky, phaeton, coach, coachee, chariot, chaise, cart, wagon, sleigh, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through the gates or turnpikes, until he or they shall have respectively paid the toll above specified: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to authorize any tolls to be received or collected for any person passing to or from public worship, or to or from his common business on his farm, or to or from a funeral, or to or from a mill: *And provided, further*, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any wagon or carriage laden with the property of the United States, or any cannon or military stores belonging to the United States, or any of the states composing this Union, or any person or persons on duty in the military service of the United States, or the militia of any of the states.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the toll-gatherers shall unreasonably delay or hinder any passenger or traveller at any of the gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than is by this act established, he shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay to the party so aggrieved the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person who shall use the said road, shall, with a view to evade the payment of the tolls required by this act, leave the said road, and go round the said gates, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to and for the use of the United States, the sum of twelve dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the toll-gatherers on the said road shall respectively receive compensation for their services, at the rate of twelve per cent. on the amount of tolls by them respectively received: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of any toll-gatherer shall never exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars; nor shall the same be less in any one year than one hundred and twenty dollars; and,

in case of any deficiency in the amount collected by any toll-gatherer below the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, the residue shall be paid out of the tolls collected at the other gates on said road.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the amount of tolls collected on said road shall be paid into the treasury of the United States semi-annually, by the toll-gatherers on said road, and a separate account kept thereof; and the said monies, after deducting therefrom the expenses and charges of collecting the same, shall be applied, under the direction of the president of the United States, to the repairs and preservation of said road, in such manner and under such regulations, as he may prescribe, and to no other purpose whatever.

This bill having been read, and its second reading being in due course proposed—

Mr. Barbour moved to reject the bill.

This motion gave rise to a short debate, in the course of which it was supported by Mr. Barbour and Mr. Randolph, and opposed by Mr. Hardin, Mr. Livermore, and Ballard Smith.

Our reporter did not reach the house in time to hear the whole of the debate, and to report a part of it would not be very fair.

In general, the motion to reject the bill was supported on the ground that the question which it involved had been as much discussed as any ever presented to the view of the legislature; that the discussions and solemn decisions of this house had gone forth to the world; that the mind of every member was made up on it, and therefore there was no need of delay for reflection—and that the principle of the bill was, in the opinion of the advocates of its rejection, so obnoxious that it ought not to be entertained by the house for a moment.

The motion to reject was opposed on the ground that the question was one of much importance, and ought not to be hastily disposed of; that the preservation of a national work, which has already cost so much money, was an object of importance, if within the constitutional power of congress; that, in fact, the question involved in the bill had never yet been decided by congress; that, being thus day presented, it would be unreasonable to call upon the house to say it was so odious they would not look at it, &c.

The question on the motion to reject the bill was then put in this form—*"Shall this bill be rejected?"* on which the votes were—yeas 47, nays 111.

So the house refused to reject the bill; and it was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill appropriating money for continuing the centre building of the capitol was read a third time, passed, without debate or division, and sent to the senate.

The remainder of the day was occupied in debating the bill for amending the pension law, and the proposition of Mr. Barbour to substitute for it a different bill. Messrs. Reid, Hill, Fuller, Trimble, Barbour, Livermore, and Bloomfield, engaged in the bill; among whom Mr. Hill, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Livermore, earnestly opposed any invasion of the principle of the pension law, though willing to make any necessary amendment to its details. Mr. Fuller spoke on the subject considerably at large.

Before coming to any decision on the subject, the committee rose and reported progress—and
The house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom the subject was referred, made a report, of which the following is the resolution recommended by the committee for the adoption of the house:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be discharged from the further consideration of the communication to this house from the secretary of the department of the navy, on the 18th day of January last, and the petition of the inhabitants of the borough of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, relative to the improvement of the harbour of Erie.

The house concurred in the report.

A like report was made and concurred in, with respect to several petitions praying the aid of congress in the construction and improvement of certain roads.

Mr. Southard, from the committee to whom had been referred the senate's bill "for the better regulation of the trade with the Indian tribes," reported the same without amendment, and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the bill to amend the revolutionary pension law.

Various amendments were offered, proposing all sorts of modifications of the present law; all which were successively rejected.

Until at length a motion was made to strike out the whole of the bill except the enacting clause, so as to leave a blank to be filled with any thing the house should choose.

This motion was agreed to. (at about

the usual hour of adjournment) by a vote of 75 to 41.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and the chairman asked the usual leave to sit again.

Before it was granted, however, a motion was made to adjourn, and was carried.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported "a bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes."

The bill was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statement of imports into the United States, (for the year 1818.)

Mr. Slocumb moved that the house proceed to the consideration of his motion proposing to fix the day of adjournment of the present session; which motion was decided in the negative.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAW.

The house having proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to amend the revolutionary pension law,

Mr. Whitman moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to postpone the same indefinitely.

This motion caused considerable debate.

A division of the question being called for, the question was taken on discharging the committee, and decided in the negative.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the bill.

Various amendments were proposed and debated, some of which were agreed to, and others not. The result was that the bill was brought to the shape which it wears, as follows:

That the secretary of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause examinations to be made into the circumstances of such persons as have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and if it shall satisfactorily appear to the war department, that any of the said persons are not proper subjects of the said law, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the war department, to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the said list; and the pension allowed to such persons, shall thenceforth cease and determine; and no person who has an income equal to one hundred dollars per annum, or an estate of the value of two hundred dollars, shall be considered in such reduced circumstances as to entitle him to a pension under the said recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such examinations shall be had in conformity to such rules and regulations relating thereto as shall, from time to time, be established by the secretary of the war department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the examination contemplated by this act, shall be had before some court of record within the United States, or before a judge of such court in vacation, and the facts established by evidence as in other cases, and such court or judge shall cause the same to be certified officially to the secretary of war.

In this form the bill was, when the committee rose. And
The house adjourned.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, March 16.

By the fast sailing ship Triton, capt. Holcomb, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 24 days from Liverpool; papers from the latter place to the 20th, and London papers to the 18th February, have been received.

On the 13th February, M. Vivas, a general in the Spanish service, and charged with a diplomatic mission to the United States, arrived at Paris. He left Paris the 3d, that is, subsequent to the letters and dates of the Court Gazette, which are to the 31st January.

Assassination of the Duke de Berri.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The inhabitants of this metropolis have been horror-struck by an atrocious assassination, perpetrated last night, at ten o'clock, on the person of his royal highness the duke de Berri. The prince attended the duchess to her carriage in quitting the opera house; she was already seated, when a person passing quickly by his royal highness, encircled him with his left arm, and thrust a poinard, four inches and a half long, into his right breast, up to the hilt. On feeling the wound, he uttered a cry and fell senseless into the arms of his servant. The duchess herself sprang out of the carriage, and drew the dagger from the duke's breast, whose only exclamation was, "je me meurs." The duke was conveyed into one of the saloons of the opera, and the nearest surgeon sent for. The duchess never quitted the couch of her husband. The duke of Orleans, who was at the opera, arrived immediately,

accompanied by the duchess and Madame de Berri. M. Pasquier came shortly afterwards, bringing with him, in his carriage, M. Dupuytren.

The assassin was interrogated, in the presence of M. de Cases, and declared boldly that he had meditated the murder ever since 1814, and that he had quitted Metz for Calais in the intention of assassinating the king on his return; but that he arrived too late; that he had at length determined on the extermination of the duke de Berri, as the youngest of the family, knowing that nature would soon dispense him from the necessity of abridging the days of the king. This monster was employed in the saddlery of the king, and it appears was one of those who went and returned with Bonaparte from Elba.

The duke de Berri died at six o'clock in the arms of his majesty.

London, Feb. 18.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They are, of course, painfully interesting, for they communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his royal highness the duke de Berri. Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the members of the two chambers, who met to address his majesty on this mournful occasion, but it is recognized by the king himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the address of the deputies. "The chamber cannot doubt," said his majesty, "that, feeling as a man, and acting as a king, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the peace of the state from dangers of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crime of this day."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 21st March.

The fast sailing ship Belfast arrived at this port yesterday in 24 days from Antwerp; she made the Banks in 9 days, and has been off our coast five days, having in fact made the passage from land to land in 17 days.

Capt. Bunker has politely favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Antwerp papers to the 24th ult. containing Paris dates to the 18th, Madrid to the 7th, and Cadiz to the 1st. The London dates are to the 18th, same as received from Liverpool.

The Antwerp Journal of Feb. 18th, contains the following article:

"We have just received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend day before yesterday from that port has given us entire certainty of it—the vessel is furnished with *connaissance constitutionnelle*."

The papers of a subsequent date contain the following articles from Spain.

Cadiz, Feb. 1.

Our mercantile paper contains two proclamations of gen. Freyre; one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them to return to his standard; and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. General F. left Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about 8 leagues from the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

Madrid, Feb. 1.

The minister, Lozano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the king, have been arrested. The captain general of the province executed in person the king's orders and has sent them into exile.

Paris, Feb. 13.

A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz, arrived off that port on the 29th January, bearing dispatches to the captain general Castaneros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The captain general refused to receive the dispatches, and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the insurgents.

Another account states that the insurgents have got possession of all the provisions that had been collected for the expedition.

FRANCE.

In the sitting of the chamber of deputies, on the 14th Feb. a member, M. de Coussergues, accused M. de Cases, the minister of state, of having been an accomplice in the assassination of the duke de Berri. This circumstance occasioned much ferment in Paris, and it was reported on the 18th, that de Cases had tendered his resignation to the king.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to-day, it was almost impossible to obtain post horses. No doubt the assassination of the duke de Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but it is not probable that it has been increased by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers, and by the measures proposed by the government to the chambers.

Antwerp, Feb. 21.

The passage of messengers is still very frequently through our city. Yesterday four passed through, two from Amsterdam for Paris, and two from Paris for Amsterdam.

Paris, Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne of Feb. 12. 'According to letters from Cadix of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in the city; but it is the tranquility of a man in agony. You will judge whether the insurgents are not in some force, when the chief of the national army has dispatched a division of 3000 men for Algeiras, to accompany from thence to the head quarters several members of the Cortes who had landed there. It is said there have been some skirmishes between the royal and insurgent troops, in which the latter had the advantage. The troops have left Vitoria for Galicia, where some troubles have broken out.'

February 17.

When Louvel was interrogated on Monday, by the minister of the interior, why, if he did not fear death, he had fled after assassinating the prince—he replied coolly—'In order that he might be able to kill another.'

Boston, March 18.

Arrival of the Falcon.

The fine regular trading ship Falcon, capt. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool in 25 days passage.—By the Falcon we have received regular files of London papers to the 18th February—same date as those by the Triton.—Patriot.

We learn that the cause of the late difference between George the Fourth and his ministry arose from a wish strongly expressed on the part of the king to bring his queen to trial, which would have terminated in her conviction, and consequent beheading on the scaffold.—The moment the ministry understood this, they sent in their resignations. The king, finding his cabinet and the nation opposed to so sanguinary a procedure abandoned it. It was said, however, he had positively declared he would not suffer her to be crowned with him. She was expected in England, and the opposition were making preparations to give her a splendid reception.

A reconciliation had taken place between the king, and the duke of Sussex, his brother.

The London Statesman asserts, that Louis XVIII. will not send any troops to the frontiers of Spain.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Phillips, the celebrated barrister, is about to enter into holy orders.

The manuscripts of the late duke of Grafton have been very closely and thoroughly examined, in the hope of discovering some clue by which to identify the real Junius, of whose lashing pen the duke was so conspicuous an object. It does not appear that any thing has been found.

London, Feb. 15.

The moment our paper was going to press, we received the important information that the chief ministers, (following as we presume, the impulse of the lord chancellor) gave in their resignations!!! The above sudden event is understood to have arisen from an unwillingness to yield to the wishes of his majesty, on a subject of extreme delicacy.

February 18.

We still look to Spain with anxiety and uncertainty for what is doing in its capital, and at Cadiz in particular. A politician though not very profound, may easily enough foresee what is likely to be the final issue of the military insurrection, whose effects are every day spreading; but still he is not satisfied without being apprized, from time to time, of the progress of the reform.

Gambling in High Life.

Nothing has been talked of in the fashionable circles during the last two days, but the recent dreadful losses at play, sustained by a great military chief, who, carried away by that wretched propensity, is said to have been almost beggared! It is said that Lord Y— has come in for 280,000*l.* of the booty on this occasion; and to crown all, that the fabled bird has contrived to wing his flight to the continent. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* [Liverpool Mercury.]

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 5.

From the National Intelligencer.

An occurrence took place on the 22d ult. which has produced a strong sensation in our city; which will, we are confident, produce no less in the nation, and which it would be mere affectation to refrain from noticing. A duel was fought yesterday morning, with pistols, in Maryland, just beyond the District Line, between Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron, of the Navy of the United States. On the first fire, both were wounded, the former dangerously, the latter badly. It grieves us more than we can express, to say, that Commodore Decatur's case is so critical, that his life is almost despaired of.

Com. Decatur lies at his own residence, and Com. Barron at Beale's Tavern, in this city.

Another paragraph in the same paper appears as follows:

A HERO HAS FALLEN! Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, one of the first officers of our navy—the pride of his country—the gallant and noble-hearted gentleman—is no more. He expired, a few minutes ago, of the mortal wound received in the Duel yesterday.

Of the origin of the feud, which led to this disastrous result, we know but what rumor tells. The event, we are sure, will fill the country with grief. Mourn, Columbia! for one of thy brightest Stars is set—a Son "without fear & without reproach"—in the freshness of his fame—in the prime of his usefulness—has descended into the tomb.

The following was the order observed at the funeral of Com. Decatur, on the 24th ult.

1. Funeral firing party of Marines, with Music.
2. Officers of the Navy of the U. States.
3. Officers of the Marine Corps.
4. The Clergy.
5. Pall Bearers.
Com. Tingey, Com. McDonough, Gen. Jesup, Capt. Ballard, Lieut. McPherson, Com. Rogers, Com. Porter, Gen. Brown, Capt. Cassin, Capt. Chauncey
6. Relatives.
7. President of the United States and Heads of Departments.
8. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
9. Judges, Marshal, & other Civil Officers of the United States.
10. Officers of the Army of the U. States.
11. The Mayors, and other Civil Officers of the District.
12. Foreign Ministers with their Suites, and Consuls of foreign powers.
13. The Citizens.

The funeral of the lamented DECATUR took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Since the foundations of this City were laid, perhaps no such assemblage of citizens and strangers, on such an occasion, has been seen. His remains were attended to the vault at Kalorama, in which they were deposited, by a great part of the male population of the City and adjacent country, by all the Officers of Government, Members of Congress, and Representatives of foreign governments resident here. Due military honors were rendered on the occasion, by the Marine Corps under the command of Maj. MILLER; and minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard, during the procession and funeral service. Every incident evinced the deep sensation which prevailed; and the volleys of musketry which announced the consignment of the Hero's Remains to the tomb sounded as the knell of departed chivalry. Not only as a Warrior, however, is he lamented. With those who personally knew him, his civic qualities had riveted the ties by which his military virtues had bound him to their hearts. He was amongst the first of those who have added to the fame of his country; and his premature death is mourned as it ought to be.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from one of our friends in Washington, on the subject of the above lamentable event:

"The sudden and bloody death of Com. Decatur occupies every body's thoughts and conversation. He was so peculiarly identified with the national glory, had braved death in so many shapes, and for so many years in the cause of his country, that he was greatly endeared to every citizen in the nation. He has been cut off in a shocking manner, and I fear, the bad consequences will not end with him. He was the pride of the navy, and his death has roused very angry feelings in others. It is believed that the fatal meeting might have been prevented by the timely interference of good friends—the correspondence which ended in this fatal duel has been going on between them for nine months. It originated in some disrespectful expressions of Com. Decatur, last year, when Barron applied to be restored to a command which Decatur opposed. Com. Decatur was absent in Europe during the whole war, though his suspension expired in 1812. He endeavored to get home, it is said, but could not. Mr. Wheeler, (Decatur's father in law) came up to Baltimore in the Steam-boat with Barron, to be with his daughter if any thing happened. Com. Bainbridge was Decatur's second—Capt. Elliot was Barron's—Commodore Rodgers &

Porter were on the ground with them—they fought at 8 paces—a fatal distance for men, such well known marksmen. Mrs. Decatur has been in a state of stupor ever since the bleeding body of her husband was carried home—she was ignorant of the circumstances and the intention. She has shed no tear—and they fear bad consequences from her settled lethargy. I was at com. Decatur's at a party five or six days ago—Though the place and hour of the meeting were then fixed, and all arrangements made, he was as gay and cheerful as usual, and his vivacity would have become a man on his bridal morn. What pity that his country and society, of which he was an accomplished ornament, should have been so early deprived of so fearless a spirit."

Our profound regrets for the loss which has deprived the country of one of its distinguished ornaments, does not deprive us of our sensibilities for misfortunes elsewhere sustained. The following official notice affords but too strong confirmation of the disastrous occurrence which has at once bereaved the country of the service of forty of its brave defenders, including three officers of the navy.

From the Boston Patriot.

Captain Hull, senior naval officer on this station, having received the melancholy information of the loss of the schooner Quaker, by which event the service and the country have been deprived of lieuts. commandant John Pettigrew and Samuel P. Macomber, midshipman William Boden, and thirty-eight excellent seamen, requests that the officers on this station would wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimony of respect for their brother officers who have unfortunately perished, and regret for those brave men who have shared the same fate.

Navy Yard, Charleston, March 18th, 1820.

Mail Robbery and Murder.

In the night of the 24th ult. the Mail Stage between Philadelphia and Baltimore, was stopped and robbed, and the driver murdered, by two villains, who have since been apprehended, and are now in safe custody. A letter from J. S. Skinner, Esq. postmaster of Baltimore, to the postmaster general, dated the 25th ult. at 10 o'clock in the morning, gives the first information of the robbery. The stage horses were found by Mr. Stokes, the contractor, tied in the woods, three miles from Baltimore, with nothing on them but their bridles. No information had then been received of either driver, stage or mail. Five hundred dollars reward was offered. Another letter, written two hours afterwards, gives an account of the driver having been found, tied and murdered. Parties were sent in every direction in search of the perpetrators of this daring crime; and a third letter dated at 11 o'clock at night, gives the postmaster general intelligence that the villains were taken and secured by Mr. Ross, an active and enterprising officer. The names of the offenders are Perry Hutton, formerly a stage driver, and a noted kidnapper, and Thomas Norton.—Large sums of money were found on Norton's person and in Hutton's trunk.

By a decision in the house of representatives on the 23d ult. it is rendered probable that the present session of congress will not come to a close before the 1st of May. There is much business before congress, and an apparent determination to do as much of it as is practicable, and all of it that is necessary.

A solemn service was performed in memory of his royal highness the duke de Berri, in St. Patrick's church, in Washington city, on the 24th ultimo, at ten o'clock in the morning, by order of the French minister. The public characters at the seat of government, and many of the citizens attended on the occasion.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, dated "Bay of Panama, Jan. 6.

"Our captain, owing to the late depredations committed on our flag by lord Cochrane, is anxious to receive official instructions from the U. States. He had written to the department, stating that the ship would be at Panama again in the month of April next, so that in the mean time despatches might arrive from home.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated in October last, to a gentleman in Albany, says:

"Mr. Campbell, the American minister here, proposes to return home in the spring; as his constitution will not longer bear this severe climate. The domestic calamity he met with last spring, in the loss of all his children but one, of typhus fever, impaired his health considerably, and it is now only tolerable."

We learn that captain Warrington, of the United States navy, goes out in the Columbus to the Mediterranean, where he will take command of the frigate Guerriere. *Boat. Pat.*

A letter from a gentleman at Amelia Island, to his friend at Washington, dated the 11th ultimo, states, that information had just been received there of the arrival, at St. Augustine, of men, money, and other reinforcements.

London Advertisement.

A new species of Man.—Among the wonders of nature, none have exceeded this extraordinary phenomenon—a man literally covered with scales that rattle at the touch, is now in exhibition at the public rooms, 23 Bond street. Physicians and natural philosophers will find an extensive field open for their inquiries, and every arrangement is made with regard to dress to prevent the least violation of decency.

The best Philadelphia flour is selling at 84 75 cents, from the waggon in Market st. Several cargoes have been contracted for this week, by the factors for 85, on the usual credits. An immense quantity is daily pouring in from the turnpike communications, and down the Delaware in Durham boats. The quantity of whiskey received lately is very considerable, and of an excellent quality, and is, from the abundance at market, selling at very reduced prices. *Philadelphia Gaz.*

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The bill for the improvement of the state passed the house of representatives on Saturday, yeas 66, nays 28. It appropriates upwards of 700,000 dollars to new objects of internal improvement, and for the completion of roads and other works already commenced. The house have also passed the resolution, amended, requesting their members of congress to use their efforts to have the tariff so revised as to promote domestic manufactures.

Agricultural Societies.

Elkanah Watson, Esq. the author of the history of the rise, progress and existing state of the Berkshire Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, in writing to his friend in this state at whose suggestion this excellent pamphlet was undertaken, thus expresses himself:

"I have resided several years in your state, and have traversed it in various directions, as well on the sea-board as in the interior, as far as the Catawba nation of Indians. None of the Atlantic states, I am persuaded, are so imperfectly known, as yours; and no section of the Union as susceptible of greater improvements, especially in your inland counties; which bear a strong resemblance to the south of France, as to soil and climate.—It will afford me the highest gratification to contribute in any manner, to the amelioration of the agriculture of those delightful regions, where I once enjoyed the benevolent hospitalities, so characteristic of the southern states."

MARRIED.

In Wayne county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Bartholemew Crab, in the 66th year of his age, to Miss Susan Candy, aged 16.

On the 8th March, at the seat of col. J. T. Avery, Mr. John Murphey, to Miss Margaret S. Avery, all of Burke county.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 18th ult. Mr. James Hartsfield, an old and respectable citizen, for some years past a door-keeper to the senate of this state.

In Granville county, a few days ago, Mr. John Potter, aged 84.

In Franklin county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Sally Harrison, consort of Wm. Harrison, Esq. merchant, after a long and tedious affliction of nearly 6 months. She has left an afflicted and disconsolate husband, and five children to mourn over the loss sustained by the death of an affectionate wife and truly indulgent mother.

In Alexandria county, District of Columbia, on the 9th ult. gen. Thompson Mason, collector of the port of Alexandria, a gentleman of high standing and of the most respectable character.

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452: two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.
Hillsborough, April 3.

The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remitting in the Post Office in
borough, N. C. March 31, 1821

A.	L.
John Allison, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Armstrong, 2, William Laws, Miss Betsey Ashe, James Allison, Robert Ashely.	James Lindsey, James Lapslie, William Laws, Zeké Laws, Thomas Lasley.
B.	M.
John Bledsoe, Levi Brackston, William Balden, 2, Abraham Bridgewater, Williamson Burton, Edward Brockwell, Richard Breeze, Olway Burnis.	Robert Murdock, William M'Canly, 2, Miss Cristia M'Kenzie, George A. Maben, Samuel Maben, Willie P. Mangum, 8, Miss M. Mendenhall, James Murdock, George Mathews, Samuel M'Broom, Miss Eliza Mebane, William Moore, William Montgomery, Andrew Murdock, Thomas M'Cracken, A. D. Montgomery, Michil M'Cawly, 2, Josiah M'Neal, Edward M'Dade, Miss Mary M'Dade, Hugh Montgomery, John M'Carroll, James Mebae, John M'Mullan, James & A. Mebang.
C.	N.
Polly Crider, William Clisenhall, Calvin Clark, Miss Nancy Carrell, James Child, William Cheatham, Ruben Carden, 3, William Chapman, 3, Miss Jane Cate, Benjamin Crutchfield, Moses Carroll, John Commons, William Cordell, John J. Carington, Nathaniel Carington, James Cook.	John Newlin, 3, William Norwood, Elizabeth Nelson.
D.	O.
David Dickerson, John Dockery, James Dockery, Thomas Davis, Archibald Durham, James Davis.	Nancy O'Ferrill.
F.	P.
John Forest, Chesley F. Fossett, Samuel Fackler, Susannah Fossett.	Abraham Parker, 2, William Paisly, Allen Parker, 2, William Pickett.
G.	R.
John Galloway, George Garrison, John T. Gale, William Gordian, Calvin Gillett, Dr. John DeGraffenreid, C. Guthrie, John C. Geer, 2.	John Pashery, David Roach, Thomas Ruffin, William Rider, 2, Henry Bingham, 2, William Rogers, William Ripley, 2, Joseph Ripey, Jacob Riley.
H.	S.
David Hutton, 2, George Herndon, William Huntington, William Holt, esq., Joseph Hart, James Hart, James Hallowsay, James Hastings, David Harday, James Hunter, Michael Holt, Edward R. Hatch, Isaac Holden, Hardy Hurdle, Christopher Hernaday, Thomas W. Holden, John Hobbs, Thomas N. S. Hargis.	Joseph Stubens, 2, John Scott, Sheriff, 2, Willie Shaw, David Strayhorn, Thomas Scarlett, John Summers, James Shanks, Rebecca Smith.
J.	T.
George Johnson, 3, John Judkins, Harriott Joiner, Dr. M. C. Jose, Micajah Johnson, Bastian Icily, Thomas Jones, John Jackson.	Josiah Turner, William Terry, John Turner, William Turner, Henry Thomson, jun., Samuel Thomson, Polly G. Taylor.
K.	V.
Nathaniel King.	John Vanhook, 2.
W.	
John Watson, John Whitell, James Williams, William Woods, Robert Walker, Thomas Whitell, Alfred Woods, John Wilson, William Watson, John L. Woods.	

Richard L. Cook, P. M.

Hillsborough, April 1. 9—3w

HOUSES and Lots in Hills-

borough for sale, adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lots. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new wagon and geers, never used. To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farrill.

April 3. 9—3w

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnston county, N. C. on the 2d instant, Kimbre Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and fourteen years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six, and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G. Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820. 8—3w

The Editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of JOSHUA HOTCHKISS, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

The Editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

ble. From the New-York Messenger.
We are favoured by a gentleman of the name of a manuscript of lord Byron's poetry, from which we select the following, as we believe it has never appeared in print.

ON THE STAR OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Star of the brave! whose beams hath shed
Such lustre o'er the quick and dead;
Thou radiant and adored deceit,
Which millions rush'd in arms to greet;
Wild meteor of immortal birth,
Why rise in heaven to set on earth?

Souls of slain heroes form'd thy rays;
Eternity flash'd through thy blaze;
The music of thy martial sphere
Was fame on high and honour here;
And thy light broke on human eyes,
Like a volcano of the skies.

Like lava roll'd thy streams of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood;
Earth rock'd beneath thee to her base,
As thou didst lighten through all space;
And the storm sun grew dim in air,
And set while thou wert dwelling there.

Before thee rose, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue,
Of three bright colours, each divine
And fit for that celestial sign;
For Freedom's hand had blended them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dyes;
One, the blue depth of seraph's eyes;
One, the pure spirit's veil of white
Hand robed in radiance of its light:
The three so mingled did become
The texture of a heavenly dream.

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail!
But oh! thou rainbow of the free!
Our tears and blood must flow for thee;
When thy bright promise fades away,
Our life is but a lead of clay.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, O goddess! may we be
For evermore with them or thee!

From the Southern Patriot.

THE BEWILDER'D COQUETTE.

Do you know the wild girl who throws straws
before men,
Whose bed is the rock, and whose bower the fen?
Who laughs at the cowards that fear her for
madness,
And scorns the weak-hearted who pity her
sadness?

She once held that fem'ine talisman—beauty;
To pride she raised altars, and spurn'd moral
duty;
Love, gaudily plumed, flutter'd near the gay
shrine;
'Twas the semblance alone, not the spirit di-
vine.

Though blind is the archer, as poets have
painted,
His fine touch discerns when the human
heart's tainted;
And when vanity fills sensibility's throne,
Too surely the dove of the deity's flown.

She's mad with the incense she drank in that
hour,
When her smile or her frown had oracular
power;
When she danced on life's tide, like the moon
on the stream,
But no single Endymion enjoy'd her warm
beam.

Then she weigh'd sterling virtue in pleasure's
false scale,
And the light in the temple of reason did fail;
It seem'd but as straw, on which peasants re-
pose;
To fortune it did but its lightness disclose.

'Tis her curse to remember that nature's great
law
Makes pleasure, despoil'd of its gilding, mere
straw;
While virtue, like diamonds, most brilliant in
gloom,
Is the light of the soul, unquench'd e'en by the
tomb!

Such was the wild girl, such the sorrowful
cause.
Why she crosses man's path, mutely scatt'ring
her straws;
But when she encounters the gaze of the fair,
She flies back to the rock loudly shrieking de-
spair.

MEG MERRILIES.

From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A fine morning last month, (I be-
lieve it was on the birth day of our
great Washington) I was seated in
a most comfortable and indolent po-
sure on my settee reading "Ivan-
hoe," the new novel, and had just
found myself at the tournament, and
fancied I saw the knights, the horses
gaily caparisoned, the heralds shields
and pursuivants, and above all the
beautiful and interesting Rebecca,

when I heard a kind of parley at the
hall door, and the nasal voice of my
old servant Nic—"You can't come
in, sir; my master is reading a new
book, and I heard him say he should
not like to be interrupted." Pooh,
pooh! nonsense: get out of the way
you old memento mori—we'll have
him out. The door was thrown open,
and in rushed my friends Homer
Cossey and Bob Dashall, dressed for
a promenade, cane in hand, and flam-
ing colored woodstock gloves. Ah,
Howard—Are you there old rustic?
Caught, fairly caught, with a novel
in hand: Oh, you sly sinner—inter-
dicting novels to the fair sex, and
devouring them in a corner by your-
self—What have you got to say? But
come, there is no time to be lost—
let's be off for a walk in Broadway.

But, my dear fellows, says I, consider
in what a critical moment you find
me; a new novel, and by the author
of "Waverly." O, hang Waverly,
says Homer—by Scott; hang Scott,
says Bob. No, we won't hang Scott—
we have few like Scott. But, come
along my dear fellow, 'tis near two,
and Broadway is brilliant; the sun,
Haven bless his rosy face and golden
beams, has drawn out the fair—
aye, even from their smoky bedcham-
bers, where they have been toasting
themselves all winter, until they are
brown, parched, and snappish—so
come along. There was no resisting
their importunities, and as the day
was remarkably fine, we set out to-
gether. Broadway really looked
beautiful—the spacious centre was
crowded with carriages, and the plea-
sant side walks with pedestrians—
the air was pure, the sky serene—the
flags, in honor of the day, waved
their stripes and stars from the Halls
and Museum, the haberdashers dis-
played their richest and most attrac-
tive articles—the military paraded
towards the Battery, to fire a salute
in remembrance of him to whom we
are principally indebted for liberty,
and all was animation: Bond street
in London, Place Vendome and the
Boulevards in Paris, the Prado at
Madrid, or the Marina at Naples,
are not to be compared with Broad-
way on a gala day when the sun
shines. Homer and Bob conveyed
me towards the Park—we met lots
of dandies, their fine large bushy
hair gracefully hanging beneath their
hat, and their thin and pale faces
peeping out of their tangled tresses,
half buried and concealed; their
enormous chains and seals, mincing
steps, and neatly padded coats, black
ribbons and eye glasses ogling the
whole world, and eyeing the milliners
and confectioners, with their fine
drawing silver-toned salutations of
—Ah, Bob—How do do? Homer,
I'm yours. Howard—Is it you?
"Catch the manners living as they
rise"—Pope. Dine at Billy Niblo's?
Bon jour. The ladies, too, with black
and blue velvet caps, gold bands and
tassels, and splendid merino dresses
and shawls, looked beautiful and ex-
travagant. We paused opposite the
Park, and cast our eyes on the busy
throng as it passed. Homer and Bob
discovered a lady at a distance; her
fine, bold appearance, was peculiarly
attractive; fashionably and elegantly
dressed she sailed along, her pelisse
and ribbons floating like streamers
in the wind; her rosy cheek and
sparkling eyes the picture of health
and vivacity: the crowd gave way to
let her pass. There she comes, says
Bob—"Clear the course"—the char-
ming Miss Carmine—had the honour
of dancing with her at the last assem-
bly—sweet, amiable, and rich. Miss
Carmine? says Homer—Fiddle de
dee; I tell you that's not her name.
I say it is, says Bob—death, do
you think I have neither eyes nor
heart? Pooh, nonsense, says Homer,
I know her very well—her name is
Polly Pepperpot—she lives on the
Harlem road—her daddy keeps a ta-
vern, sign of the white bull. Polly
Pepperpot? says Bob—impossible.
I tell you it is though, says Homer
—saw her frequently, at Johannes Ni-
claus Grenzsbach's, when I dined
with the sour krot club par invita-
tion;—pretty girl—waited on table
—but she will ape the fashions, and
her father, who gathers pence by
selling beer and biscuits, spends
pounds on Polly's pretty person. It
was a true bill; this dashing belle
was the daughter of an honest publi-
can, who had made money by indus-
try and civility, but who contrived to
melt it away like ice before the sun,
in rigging (as Dr. Pangloss calls it)
this pretty damsel; and Polly knew
perfectly well how to walk, and how
to talk; she was sure, that in a vel-
vet hat, with gold bands and a rich
dress, she would look as fashionably
dashing as the daughter of any na-
bob: she was industrious, and want-
ed a husband, but preferred a rich
one—and her fond father set her up

in the trade of a fashionable lady,
until she had expended a handsome
sum in the project. This is one of
the evil examples which poor and as-
piring people derive from the gorge-
ous display and extravagance of the
rich, who imagine, that because for-
tune has favoured them, they have a
peculiar privilege of dashing, to the
"evil example of all others in like
cases offending," as we say in our
indictments. Talk of the times? Non-
sense—the poor have become poorer,
but the rich have made no retrench-
ments to benefit the poor, either by
assistance or the powerful effect of a
judicious example. Let any person
select a fine day, and walk at noon
in Broadway, and he will be soon
satisfied that the times have produ-
ced no reform.

We met Harry Headstrong, a man
of fashion and fortune, what the
world calls a generous, liberal fel-
low. Howard, said he, dine with me
to-day at six o'clock. Dine, said I,
at six? you mean tea, Harry. Tea?
why, you milk-sop—Doctor Johnson
was a trifler to you in that way—do
you think that a man of spirit, and
a lover of the *haut ton*, can sit down
with old maids and sip tea?—ridicu-
lous—come and dine with me at six;
you'll have a rare cut of venison, get
it from Tammany-Hall, always go-
ing among bucktails for venison—cook
it in claret, a la mode Beauvilliers
at Paris—will you come? plenty of
Lynch's four dollar Madeira and
Champagne, besides old English
cheese and Bell's Scotch ale—will
you come? Why, Harry, said I, if
you'll make it seven o'clock I'll come,
because it will be an early supper
for me. With all my heart, said he;
I like it an hour later—bring Bob
and Homer with you, of course; *adieu*,
au revoir—and off he went, whirling
his cane and wriggling himself along
in the true dandy style. There, there
is one of your *ne plus ultras*—one of
your *magnum bonums*, said Bob; he's
the boy for a tandem, a dash to Ca-
to's, a whisky punch party, or a
match at trickett; he'll spend all that
he is worth, and the world will be
generous enough to say—poor fellow,
he was devilish liberal when he had
it, but the jig is now up. Heigho.
I have a good mind, said Bob, to
play off a hoax on the knowing ones.
How? says Homer. Why, by adver-
tising for a wife—paint myself in
amiable colours, with 2500 a year—
fortune no object—wont be refused,
however—receive letters—appoint
rendezvous—laugh at the girls—
that's your sort—why, Howard, you
don't laugh at all? No, certainly not;
I don't consider it a laughing matter
to trifle with the feelings or the re-
putation of a female; advertising for
a wife, it is true, may be no bad plan
for a stranger—nay, a favourable
result may be produced by a person
long domiciliated in the city, but it
is too serious an undertaking to make
a hoax of; a man who ventures upon
that project must be governed by pure
and honorable motives. Although
custom has forbidden women to make
advances, it is not to be inferred that
they do not expect or wish to be mar-
ried; and it may be that the imposing
manner in which an advertisement can
be penned, may lead them to a cor-
respondence which, if not governed
by the most scrupulous delicacy, may
have an unfortunate termination.
Well then, said Bob, you are opposed
to advertising for a wife? Certainly,
with your views; but with honorable
motives, I can see no objections to it.
The whole world is an advertisement;
and see that gay throng of elegantly
dressed females, they are advertised
by their parents for marriage with
this difference only, that the milliner
and mantuamaker, not the printer,
derives the profit. Where, then, is
the harm if an honest man, with more
candour, steps forth in the papers
and says that he wants a wife? Well
done, Howard, said Bob; "you are
you cephalic snuff, and a pinch of
you, now and then, is pleasant." By
this time I had reached home, and
saluting my gay companions, entered
to finish my book. HOWARD.

FEMALE FORTITUDE.

Selected from Carr's Stranger in France.

One evening, a short period be-
fore the family left France, a party
of those murderers, who were sent
for by Robespierre, from the frontiers
which divided France from Italy, and
who were by that arch-fiend employ-
ed in all the butcheries and massa-
cres of Paris, entered the peaceful
village of La Reine in search of Mon-
sieur O—. His lady saw them ad-
vancing, and anticipating their er-
rand, had just time to give her hus-
band intelligence of their approach,
who left his chateau by a back door,
and secreted himself at the house of

a neighbour. Madame O—, with
perfect composure, went out to meet
them, and received them in the most
gracious manner. They sternly de-
manded Monsieur O—: she inform-
ed them that he had left the country,
and after engaging them in conver-
sation, she conducted them to her
drawing room, and regaled them
with her best wines, and made her ser-
vants attend upon them with unusual
deference and ceremony. Their ap-
pearance was altogether horrible;
they wore leather aprons, which
were sprinkled all over with blood;
they had large horse pistols in their
belts, and a dirk and a sabre by their
side. Their looks were full of fero-
city, and they spoke a harsh disso-
nant Patois language. Over their
cups they talked about the bloody
business of that day's occupation, in
the course of which they drew out
their dirks, and wiped from their han-
dles clots of blood and hair. Madame
O— sat with them, undismayed at
their frightful deportment. After
drinking several bottles of Cham-
paign and Burgundy, these savages
began to grow good humoured; and
seemed to be completely fascinated
by the amiable and unembarrassed,
and hospitable behaviour of their fair
landlady. After carousing until mid-
night, they pressed her to retire, ob-
serving, that they had been received
so handsomely that they were con-
vinced Monsieur O— had been
misrepresented, and was no enemy
to the good cause; they added, that
they found the wines excellent, and
after drinking two or three bottles
more, they would leave the house,
without causing her any reason to
regret their admission.

Madame O—, with all the ap-
pearance of perfect tranquility and
confidence in their promises, wished
her unwelcome visitors a good night,
and, after visiting her children in
their rooms, she threw herself upon
her bed, with a loaded pistol in each
hand; overwhelmed with suppressed
agony and agitation, she soundly
slept till she was called by her ser-
vants, two hours after these wretches
had left the house.

About the same period two of the
children of Monsieur O— were in
Paris at school. A rumour had reach-
ed him, that the teachers of the se-
minary in which they were placed,
had offended the government, and
were likely to be butchered, and that
the carnage which was expected to
take place might, in its undistin-
guished fury, extend to the pupils.
Immediately upon receiving this in-
telligence, Monsieur O— ordered
his carriage, for the purpose of pro-
ceeding to town. Madame O—
implored him to permit her to accom-
pany him; in vain did he beseech her
to remain at home; the picture of
danger which he painted, only ren-
dered her more determined. She
mounted the carriage, and seated
herself by the side of her husband.
When they reached Paris, they
were stopped in the middle of the
street St Honorie, by the massa-
cres of a large number of prison-
ers, who had just been taken out
of a church which had been convert-
ed into a prison. Their ears were
pierced with screams. Many of the
miserable victims were cut down,
clinging to the windows of their car-
riage. During the dreadful delays
which she suffered in passing through
this street, Madame O— discover-
ed sensations of alarm, but sted-
fastly fixed her eyes upon the back
of the coach box, to avoid, as much
as possible, observing the butcheries
which were perpetrating on each
side of her. Had she been observed
to close her eyes or sit back in the
carriage, she would have excited sus-
picion, which, no doubt, would have
proved fatal to her.

At length she reached the school
which contained her children, where
she found the rumour which they had
received was without foundation; she
calmly conducted them to her car-
riage, and during their gloomy return
through Paris betrayed no emotion;
but as soon as they had passed the
barrier, and were once more in safety
upon the road to their peaceful
chateau, the exulting mother, in an
agony of joy, pressed her children to
her bosom, and in a state of mind
wrought up to phrenzy, arrived at
her own house in convulsions of
ghastly laughter.

Monsieur O— (from whom Mr.
Carr received these relations, at the
chateau of the former) never spoke
of this charming woman without ex-
hibiting the strongest emotions of
regard. He said that in sickness she
suffered no one to attend upon him
but herself; that in all his afflictions
she had supported him, and that she
mitigated the deep melancholy which
the sufferings of his country and his
own privations had fixed upon him,

by the well-timed sallies of her ele-
gant fancy, or by the charms of her
various accomplishments.

I found myself (adds Mr. Carr,
with a compliment which seems very
justly due) a gainer in the article of
delight, by leaving the gayest metro-
polis that Europe can present to a
traveller, for the sake of visiting
such a family.

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

Communicated for the Recorder.

There lived, as Cowper says, in
"famous London city," a portrait
painter, who was celebrated for his
sober patience, and untiring applica-
tion, so much so that he in some de-
gree became proverbial for these quali-
ties. Garrick happened to be in
company with some of his friends
when the subject of conversation
turned on this job of a painter. Af-
ter listening for sometime to the fine
eulogiums that were passed on his
patience and even temperament, he
observed that in thirty minutes he
could exhaust all his fund. A wager
was laid on the spot.

Garrick gave the painter a call on
the next morning, and told him that
he wished to sit for his portrait. With
that urbanity of manner peculiar to
the painter, he beset himself imme-
diately to the task. The painter
sketched the outlines of his physiog-
nomy with more than usual despatch,
observing at the same time to Gar-
rick that he thought he had seen
more expression than just then in
his face. As he progressed, however,
in the work his eyes were necessari-
ly drawn from Garrick's face. Sud-
denly another face presents itself
with an entire new set of features.
The painter did not hesitate, but
dashed his brush through the first
sketch, and commenced a second out-
line. When he had nearly finished
this, and when his eyes were turned
from Garrick's face, a new face again
met his eye. At the sight of this
stranger, the painter let fall his pen-
cil, stretched his back, and took a
steady gaze on the countenance for
at least a minute; when recollecting
himself he sat to the task with in-
creased ardour, for the third time;
progressed as far as he had gone be-
fore; when, as the painter's eyes were
turned to the picture, Garrick gave
quite a different character and ex-
pression to his physiognomy. As the
painter turned round, he dashed down
his brush, and swore that he had
painted the portraits of all sorts of
people, and had never seen any coun-
tenance like his, and did verily be-
lieve he was the devil.

STERNE'S LEGACY.

The writings of Sterne have been
justly censured, on account of the le-
vity they contain. The following
anecdote, however, is highly credi-
table to the character of that cele-
brated sentimentalist. After he had
been inducted to the valuable living
of Coxwold, in Yorkshire, on the
presentation of the late earl of Fau-
conberg, a poor widow, of unble-
mished character, being at the point
of death, expressed a wish to receive
the holy sacrament in her last mo-
ments. The sentimental pastor was
accordingly sent for. Sterne instan-
tly obeyed the summons; and, the so-
lemn ceremony being ended, he said,
with a most benignant smile, "What
do you intend to leave me in your
will, for this trouble?" "Alas! sir,"
replied the dying woman, "I am too
poor to give the smallest legacy, even
to my nearest relations." "That ex-
cuse," cried Sterne, "shall not serve
me: I must insist on inheriting your
two children; and in return for this
bequest, I shall take such care of them
that they shall feel as little as possi-
ble the loss of an affectionate and
worthy mother."

The woman expired, blessing his
benevolence; and Sterne most religio-
usly kept his promise. How few are
there who approach a death-bed so-
licitous for such legacies!

ANECDOTES.

A barrister, as remarkable for
pleasantry as a good appetite, on
hearing it remarked that a quantity
of ham he had eaten at breakfast, ob-
served, that he had been only taking
extracts from Bacon's Abridgement.

A man whose name was Cotton,
having a dispute with a neighbour,
they agreed to decide the business
by their fists; and the former being
vanquished, a punning spectator ob-
served, "Cotton is Worsted."

Antalcidas said, the way to make
friends was, to say to others, the
most agreeable things, and to do for
them the most useful.